

significance, can be most benefitted by maximal doses of steroids. The chapters on autoimmune aspects by Dr. Ian Mackay and immunologic phenomenon by Peter Miescher are superb and bring the most current etiologic concepts into the test. In the later chapter, the various immunological abnormalities encountered in systemic lupus are described. The diagnostic and biological significance of the immune reactions against the cell nucleus and its constituents are thoroughly discussed.

The remainder of the book is a clinical review of lupus erythematosus as observed by the editor. Chapters on the LE cell test and patient management particularly reflect the authors' extensive clinical experience and are classics. Sections of the book discussing the occurrence of avascular bone necrosis, gangrene of the extremities, and vasculitis in lupus erythematosus are particularly rewarding.

One possible criticism is that the authors' concept of lupus erythematosus is broader than most. Controversial subjects such as lupoid hepatitis, specificity of the LE cell test, the relationship of discoid and systemic lupus, the relationship of systemic lupus and rheumatoid arthritis, and drug associated lupus erythematosus are covered basically by describing the authors' viewpoint. However, these are primarily arguments only of terminology.

The book is a very comprehensive monograph. The detailed bibliography consists of 1,453 references and the subject index is quite complete. The paper and printing are excellent. It is beautifully illustrated, many of the illustrations being in full color. The book is recommended to anyone interested in lupus erythematosus and is certainly the most authoritative text available.

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SHOCK AND HYPOTENSION—Pathogenesis and Treatment—The Twelfth Hahnemann Symposium, edited by Lewis C. Mills, M.D., Professor of Medicine and Head, Section of Endocrinology; and John H. Moyer, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Medicine, both of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, 1965. 718 pages, \$29.00.

The stated purpose of this symposium is (1) to bring together the foremost investigators in the field of shock to exchange ideas, to unify concepts and to stimulate further investigation and (2) to present the current knowledge on shock in a manner suitable for up to date clinical application in the community. One hundred and thirty physicians and Ph.D.'s participated in this 718 page volume, representing the experts from the well known "shock" centers all over the country.

Following the keynote address by Dr. Jacob Fine on the current status of the problem of traumatic shock, the papers are organized under the following headings: (1) basic normal vascular physiology and pharmacology, (2) physiological and biochemical alterations in shock, (3) hemorrhage and hypovolemic shock, endotoxin and exotoxin shock, cardiogenic and miscellaneous shock, (4) irreversible shock and (5) special therapeutic procedures. As in previous Hahnemann Symposia each group of three or four papers is concluded by a panel discussion.

In the first section on normal vascular physiology, the regulation of cardiac output, peripheral, cerebral, renal and muscle blood flow are discussed as well as the relationship of the microcirculation to shock. The hemodynamic and metabolic effects of shock in different organ systems are then outlined, followed by a discussion of the role of catecholamines, renin and angiotensin. Under the different types of shock the authors present experimental work to clarify the mechanisms and hemody-

namics as well as methods of management in each instance. The section on therapy discusses the uses of low molecular Dextran, hypothermia, hyperbaric oxygen and aldosterone in modifying shock.

The book presents a tremendous amount of information including both observations from painstakingly performed individual animal experiments and the clinical application of general principles thus derived in humans. The extensive and detailed presentation of the experimental work and observations result in successful achievement of the first aim of the symposium—that of presentation of data and exchange of ideas. The serious student can find collected in one volume the ideas of the experts in the field, and pertinent experimental work and references on the subject as of the date of the symposium. As a guide and aid to the practicing physician in the management of clinical problems the volume is less successful. It is too long, too detailed, and too expensive to serve as a handbook for ready clinical application.

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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE FOR THE DOCTOR IN HIS COMMUNITY—Third Edition—An Epidemiologic Approach—Hugh Rodman Leavell, M.D., Dr. P.H., Professor Emeritus of Public Health Practice, Harvard School of Public Health; Consultant on Health, Ford Foundation (India); and E. Gurney Clark, M.D., Dr. P.H., Professor of Epidemiology, School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine of the Faculty of Medicine, Columbia University; and 23 contributors. McGraw-Hill Book Company (The Blakiston Division), New York, 1965. 684 pages, \$12.50.

The third edition of this widely used textbook is significantly improved over its predecessors. Not only have factual materials been brought up to date, but nearly every chapter has been revised in the light of rapid advances in medical science and the changing concepts of the roles of community health agencies. The names of three of the former contributors have disappeared from the list; there are seven new ones among the total of 23. The chapter on epidemiology has been expanded by about 20 pages of description and examples of the use of the epidemiologic approach in scientific research. Although the application of epidemiology to problem-solving in a local, current situation has not been made explicit, it can readily be derived. The reviewer knows of no clearer, step-by-step description of the analysis of an epidemiologic problem.

The greatest merit of this book is its clinical approach to community health. A disease problem is defined, its special characteristics are identified, and these characteristics are made the basis for the rational development of a program for the reduction of mortality and morbidity. With the ever-increasing interaction of public health, public hospital, and voluntary hospital agencies with medical practitioners and their organizations, the application of this kind of rational planning becomes imperative, if we are to preserve the best elements of medical practice as it has been known in the past, and to assure that medical care of the future will be improved, not merely made more accessible to more people. Although this edition was written too soon to include a specific discussion of Public Law 89-97 ("Medicare"), there is a good summary of the historical background against which the new legislation developed and a sound review of the principles to be considered in the implementation of this and other health care legislation. Those who aspire to leadership in organized medicine would do well to study this book. The style is direct and forceful; the type-setting and printing are good; the format is graceful; the binding is sound.

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